

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 28.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1952.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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"POINT OF ORDER"

A Stirring Incident in the House of Representatives.

DOUBLE EXPLOSION HEARD

Loebenstein Arraigned—Two Big Men After Him at Once—Speaker—An Objection Withdrawn.

"Point of Order, Mr. Speaker?"

This was at the statehouse at 2:30 p. m. yesterday. Two men said it together. The first speaker or interrupter was Mr. Atkinson and Mr. L. L. McCandless, of the Representatives. They thus placed a dam in a foot of eloquence from Mr. Loebenstein, the



A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.
(The High Forehead is Genuine).

Living, moving anger and interrogation point from the wilds of Hilo, Hamakua and Puna, Mokuapu o Hawaii. "State what that point is?" This was the order of Mr. Kaulukou, the Speaker, who was so startled by the double explosion that he did not take time to wait for the interpreter.

Of the point of order pair, Mr. Atkinson alone had remained standing. He hesitated a little, flushed a bit, was prompted by McCandless and then boldly declared right out in meeting that the gentleman whom he subsequently referred to as a royalist had "cast a reflection on the Constitution." By this time, Mr. McCandless, Mr. Wilder and one or two others were grasping pamphlets containing the rules of order. Mr. Robinson was smiling. So was Mr. Pogue. Mr. Paris continued thinking. Minister Dumas had a quiet little laugh to himself as a variation from the monotony of his afternoon detail of guarding the Cabinet's reputation, rights and laurels in the House.

The Speaker had recovered. He had linguist Wilcox inform the Zola of Hawaii that it would be necessary to have a copy of the offensive words uttered placed in writing or stated, before a ruling on the point of order could be made. Mr. Atkinson attempted to repeat the objectionable remarks. The register cylinders of his phonograph are out of order and the effort at reproduction was a failure. Mr. Loebenstein demurred to the indictment as offered. The Speaker suggested writing. Mr. Atkinson asked Mr. Loebenstein to say the words again, but Mr. L. is too great a man to repeat and only winked the other eye at an acquaintance in the lobby. Before sitting down and taking his pen in hand, Mr. Atkinson said he had another point of order in reserve. Mr. Kaulukou said one count at a time was enough and looked as though he wanted to add "when a word plague like Loebenstein is under consideration." Then Mr. Atkinson began to write and for a second or two nothing could be heard in the compound but the crackling of the burning thoughts and the whirr of the wheels in the mental machinery of the House. The wheels were still offing.

The bland and irrepressible Loebenstein wanted to know if he would be allowed to continue his lecture while the unofficial stenographer was at work. The Speaker voted no. Loebenstein sat down, with the mystery of whether or no he takes himself seriously still unsolved. Also the mystery whether he has the hide of a man or an elephant. Also the mystery of whether he is a royalist or only a false alarm and if not, why not?

Now stands erect and firm. The earnest Zola of Hawaii. And all expect the tide to turn. And boats to rain from sky. But Mr. Zola had a second thought. He delayed the crushing of the Shrew. In the wisdom his massive brain had wrought. His point of order he withdrew.

No extra charge or increase of salary for the rhyme. Mr. Loebenstein continued. If he was charged with saying anything he might and he might not plead guilty. Anyhow he talked. And it is a remarkable fact that at the end of the bout Loebenstein was

for the first time in the history of the House so far on the winning side. In honor of the event he will give a luncheon at his home in Hilo next Christmas, to which the public of Honolulu generally, including the editors of the Advertiser and Star, is invited. The writer of this chapter of Hawaiian history has enjoyed the hospitality of the Loebenstein household at Hilo and gladly guarantees the same.

"But what had Loebenstein done to them?" Oh, yes. He said just what a lot of pie-faced and otherwise featured agitators have been saying for a long time. Most people don't mind it, because it's really only an appeal to prejudice by ignoring the requirements of expediency and good intent and the sacred necessity of taking the bull by the horns when the animal can best be handled in that manner. Mr. Atkinson does not like the music because it's in discord from his organ. Mr. McCandless don't like it because he's a business man who doesn't like to waste words. Mr. McCandless will become reconciled to times like those in the Loebenstein repertoire as his career as a publicist progresses. Loebenstein, in the groove along which his stupendous logic grates and squeaks and swells and narrows and jumps the track and gets back again the wrong way, had asserted that the Constitution was open to amendment for the reason that the convention which built it was composed of a number of men who were self elected and of a number of others who had been chosen by a minority. Of course Mr. Loebenstein could not state that from his forensic album so clearly or in so few words if he was to die for failure, but that's what he tried to say.

And the whole comedy was made still more comical when Loebenstein secured the right of way again. He started out: "Now, Mr. Speaker, as I said before, I will repeat—" and then he said something altogether different from what he had said before.

BENEVOLENCE.

A Somewhat Brief But Strong Lecture On Giving.

The following quotation was printed at the end of the Central Union Church Order of Evening Service for last Sunday:

"Property is opportunity. Offering is spiritual expression. Giving is worship, the testimony of sincere and willing service to God. It is the manifestation of aspiration. It is the channel of soul life. The church treasury is a thermometer recording the warmth of the church's life and measure of its love. The apostle says: 'Our citizenship is in heaven.' Christ declared, 'Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.' A man usually pays taxes where his citizenship and his treasure are. If he does not pay any, we conclude he has nothing to pay on. The collection-plate records the truest expression of the worshiper's sincerity and interest. We invest in what we believe in. Money may be transmuted into morals, intelligence and character. We may put our money into forces that are immortal, but all the mightier on that account. To do good with it is to invest in immortality. Material investments yield spiritual dividends. Our offering, as well as the song or the prayer, is an index of the quality and quantity of our devotion. And it is not so much large giving as constant and systematic giving that tells the story. Spasms are as unhealthy in religion as anywhere else. We need giving on principle, not on emotion. The widow's mite was not drawn out of her scanty store by a pathetic story. It was the work of habit and conscience. It is the mites the church treasury needs. Many littles amount to much. Many nothings amount to nothing at all."

JOHN J. LENNOR.

Death of a Printer Well Known in Honolulu.

"Died on December 13, 1897, suddenly, from pneumonia, at his residence, 26 Westborne Road, Penarth, South Wales, Great Britain, John James, younger son of the Rev. W. M. Lennor. Sadly missed by his sorrowing wife and relatives. American papers please copy."

The above notice was received at the office of this paper by the last British mail. Mr. Lennor resided in Honolulu for several years and was foreman of the Gazette printing office. He will be remembered also as one of the choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral of this city. After leaving this city he returned to Cardiff, England, where in partnership with his brother, he established a large and successful printing and publishing business, the fruits of which he did not live to enjoy. His many friends in Honolulu will regret to learn of his death in the prime of life, and extend to his widow and relatives their sincere condolences.

The S. S. Zealandia of the Oceanic line will depart from Honolulu at noon hereafter instead of at 4 p. m. She leaves next the day after tomorrow.

NO REPORT YET

Administration Has Not Decided on Line of Action.

PREPARED TO MEET ANY RESULT

No Other Step Likely Than Demand From Spain of Indemnification for Loss of Maine.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent wires: Although the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry chosen to investigate the causes of the disaster to the Maine is expected to reach the city some day next week, absolutely no foundation exists for the statement that the board's conclusions have been forwarded in advance to Washington or have come to the official or unofficial knowledge of the President and his advisers. Until the report is received and duly considered, of course, the Administration will not decide on any definite plan of action. Meanwhile the multifarious programs invented for the President may be dismissed as based on nothing more than conjecture.

It may be said that the Administration is prepared to meet any state of facts which may be disclosed by the board's report, and if any responsibility for the Maine's loss is fixed on Spain, a demand will be made at once for a disavowal and reparation. But no other step than a diplomatic insistence on indemnification for the loss of the Maine is likely to be made necessary by the board of inquiry's report, and that only in case the investigation discloses a contributory cause of the disaster some distinct and culpable negligence on the part of the Spanish authorities in Havana.

The wider problem of restoring peace and order in Cuba will probably not be dealt with by the President in connection with the program, whatever it may be, to be followed as the result of the board of inquiry's findings.

Secretary Long, when asked regarding the reiterated reports that the court of inquiry or some of its members had made known to the Government the tenor of the report on the explosion of the Maine, said all such rumors were untrue. He had obtained no information whatever bearing on the report of the court or the cause of the explosion before the report comes, which may be next week.

Secretary Alger today referred to the sensational publications in similar strain to the effect that, so far as he was concerned, he had no intimation of what the court's report would be, or of the character of its findings. Coming from such authorities, both of who have the highest reputation for perfect frankness and unquestioned veracity, there seems little ground for placing any reliance on the alleged news which appears from day to day to the effect that an official forecast of the board's report has been in the possession of the Administration for several days, and that the \$50,000,000 appropriation was induced by that fact.

A BIG APPROPRIATION.

House Votes \$50,000,000 for National Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the House of Representatives today responded to the President's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands \$50,000,000, to be expended at his discretion for the national defense. Party lines were swept away and with a unanimous voice Congress voted its confidence in the Administration. Many members who were paired with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their pairs, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals in order that they might go on record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of their country.

Speaker Reed, who, as the presiding officer, seldom votes, only in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capacity as a Representative.

The scene of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the vote—aye 311, none—has seldom been paralleled in the House.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

Not Expecting War But Getting Thoroughly Prepared.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A Tribune Washington special says: Popular satisfaction at the prompt and overwhelming ratification by Congress of the President's program of preparation for possible national emergencies has been greatly heightened by assurances of sympathy with the American policy received within the last few days by the Administration from the governments of all but two of the leading nations of the world. Of all the countries sounded on the question of possible American intervention in Cuba only two, Germany and Austria-Hungary, have declined to commit themselves in ad-

vance to approval of the general attitude outlined by the United States. The certainty of unified sentiment at home and of wide spread moral support abroad should war come as a result of further friction between Spain and this country has given a buoyancy and confidence to public feeling which have done far already to allay the anxieties and excitements of the last four days.

The Administration continues, however, to push with all possible energy the work of putting the military and naval services on an effective footing. Negotiations for war material, both here and in Europe, are being pressed, and plans are reaching completion for arming, manning and fitting for immediate use the auxiliary fleet of ocean liners.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Orders were issued at the War Department for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Boston down to Galveston on the Gulf.

MONTGOMERY IN HAVANA.

Is Anchored Near the Wreck of the Maine.

HAVANA, March 9.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here at 9:35 a. m. today. After firing the usual salute and being saluted in return, the Montgomery was moored in the principal harbor near the wreck of the Maine, and in the center of a circle of Spanish ships.

Captain Sigsbee, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright and Ensign Powelson will occupy quarters on the Montgomery, as the Fern left Havana this afternoon. The Montgomery is as trim and neat as possible. Nobody is allowed on board without permission, but nobody is excluded if business or courtesy demands the visit.

Dastardly, If True.

The Call, under date of March 12, publishes the following from Washington: The report of the Court of Inquiry investigating the Maine disaster will contain the following statements: "The disaster in Havana harbor was due to the explosion of a submarine mine. This mine was planted by officials of the Spanish Government and exploded by Spanish officials in Havana. The Maine was purposely moved to the vicinity of this mine, and the explosion was evidently timed when the Maine should, through the influence of the wind and tide, lay directly over it. Traces of the submarine mine were discovered by the court and previous to the explosion by Lieutenant Jenkins, who was killed by the explosions."

The Philippine Uprising.

LONDON, March 11.—Special dispatches from Shanghai say that there is little doubt that the prospects of trouble between Spain and the United States caused the rebellion in the Philippine Islands to break out again, and increased the fierceness of the insurgents, who, it is declared, have captured Atarri and Camarag, important towns connected with Manila by railroad.

Successor to de Lome.

NEW YORK, March 9.—On board the German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived today from Gibraltar, was Senor Polo de Bernabe, Spanish Minister to the United States, who was sent here to succeed Senor Dupuy de Lome.

MADRID, March 11.—Further reinforcements of troops have sailed from Santander for Cuba.

From Minister Hatch.

A quite lengthy dispatch was received by the Government per the Doric from Minister Hatch, at Washington. Mr. Hatch gives practically the newspaper accounts of delay with the treaty on account of the excitement incident to the prospects of a truce with Spain. The Minister mentions that one of the assumptions of the situation is that in case of a declaration of war, these Islands would be made a base of supplies by the United States fleets operating in the Pacific.

Mr. Castle Better.

In private letters received by the Aorangi it was learned that the health of Secretary James B. Castle of the Hawaiian Legation is very much improved. He was to have returned to Washington from Winchendon, Mass., during the first week in March.

Klondike Kidding.

The following outrage on paper has been sent to the New London Day office: "Say, Juneau, Yukon dig gold in Alaska when weather is cold enough to Chilcat? Dyea see?" Alaskan you understand this?

On the morning of February 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAUX, Luverne, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

STILL IN BALANCE

Treaty Consideration Further Postponed.

SENATOR BACON ASKED A DELAY

Scrimsner Cable Bill Recommended in Committee—May Be Speedy Disposition.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Davis today made an effort to have the Hawaiian treaty considered, but Senator Bacon, who had been expected to speak, asked for further time. The matter was postponed until next week.

ANXIOUS FOR A TEST VOTE.

Hawaiian Annexation Treaty Discussed in Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A test vote on the Hawaiian annexation treaty is desired by friends of the Islands in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and as a result of a meeting of that body today it now seems probable that soon after the return of Senator White from California the Bacon amendment submitting the result to a vote of the people of the Islands will be made a medium for taking the sense of the Senate. In case the test shows that there is no hope of securing the fifty-nine or sixty votes necessary to put the treaty through a resort will be had to a joint resolution. While the debate in the committee was long and several members urged strongly their plan of immediate action by bill or resolution, Chairman Davis' position was finally upheld by the committee.

Wish a Test Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Hawaiian treaty will be pressed to a test vote at once. This was disclosed today, when Senator Davis decided to call up the Bacon amendment in executive session. That nothing was done sprang from the fact that Bacon was not ready to discuss his plan to have the native Hawaiians vote on the question of annexation. There will be executive sessions from this time on, and the friends of the treaty will press for a test vote.

FAVOR A CABLE.

House Recommends Passage of the Scrimsner Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with but two dissenting votes, today decided to recommend the passage of the Scrimsner Pacific cable bill, and delegated to Congressman Bennett of New York the task of writing a favorable report to the House. It was a long hearing, which was productive of this result, and there was an element of emergency in the matter. A statement was made to the committee that work on the cable could be begun within a few weeks after the bill was signed and that it could be put in working order by the 1st of October next under ordinary conditions.

With the stress of war preparations on hand, it was believed that communication with the Islands by wire could be made by the middle of summer, and with this fact uppermost in their minds, many of the committee voted for the bill. The bill is amended in a few particulars, but the amendments affect only some of the minor ends of preparations. One of these makes the guarantee \$25,000, and it must be deposited within 15 days after the signing of the bill. There was an opinion expressed in the committee that in case of hostilities any means of communicating with our Asiatic squadron, which would make the time seven days less than at present, which would be the case if the Island cable could be utilized, would be of immense advantage.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Plan to Get Congress Out of Way as Soon as Possible.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Washington special to the Herald says: The aim now is to get Congress out of the way as quickly as possible, so that the Cuban question can be settled during the summer by the President. Speaker Reed wants an early adjournment. He desires to go to Europe in May. As a matter of fact, Congress could adjourn in a week with all the necessary work done.

There will be no river and harbor bill. The House Committee voted today to not report the bill. Ten appropriation bills have already passed and some are in the conference committee over amendments. Only two appropriation bills remain to be passed—the naval appropriation bill and the general deficiency bill.

It is argued that with Congress adjourned another element of danger

would be removed and the President could be free to act on the independence of Cuba by proclamation, if that should at any time become necessary.

BEET SUGAR IN GERMANY.

Government May Soon Discontinue the Export Bounties.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Consul General Goldschmidt, at Berlin, contributes a very lengthy report to the State Department on the subject of the German beet sugar industry. It is his belief that sugar in Germany has reached its minimum price, and among agriculturists, chemists and legislators, he says, the idea is beginning to gain ground that the best policy from now onward is not to stimulate sugar exports, but rather to increase its use at home for other purposes than simply human food. Tests of it as animal food in conjunction with other articles are being made.

Continuing, Mr. Goldschmidt says from the sentiment now existing in Germany it is more than likely that export bounties would be abolished entirely, and, if possible, the internal revenue reduced to an equal extent, so as to leave the Government income unchanged. The last of these two points, he adds, may be difficult to accomplish in view of the increased demand for revenue.

RUSSIA AFTER CHINA.

Is Insisting on Dismissal of British Engineers.

PEKING, March 11.—The British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, visited the Chinese Foreign Office on Tuesday and lodged a strong protest against the decision of Port Arthur to Russia, saying it would destroy the balance of power in China. The Chinese officials, however, declared their inability to withstand the Russian demand.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, wished the decision to take place within five days, in order to forestall the arrival of his successor, M. Speyer, but China required a longer time to consider the matter, and therefore the negotiations were transferred to St. Petersburg.

Russia is still exerting pressure to bring about the dismissal of the British railroad engineers. The Tsungli-Yamen referred the matter to the Director of Railroads, who declared their services to be indispensable, regardless of their nationality.

THE AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

Colonies Ready to Pay One-third of the Cost.

MELBOURNE, March 11.—At the conference of the Colonial Premiers today it was resolved that if Great Britain and Canada contribute two-thirds of the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, Australia should contribute the remainder.

Better Stay Aways.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 11.—The Canadian route via the Stikkeen river was still clogged up with ice and snow when the steamer Cogitiam, which brings the latest news to Vancouver, left Wrangell. It was snowing and bitterly cold. Five thousand people were shivering in the snow at Wrangell, and 3,000 were camped on the ice outside. The advance party sent to build a railway over the Canadian route had not moved from Stikkeen Island at the mouth of the river.

Prince Leopold in New York.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Prince Albert Leopold Clement Maria Maximilian of Belgium arrived today on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He was met at quarantine by Count de Lottbom, Minister to the United States; Henry W. E. Mall, Belgian Consul, and General Wesley Merritt, and several members of his staff. The Prince's visit being official, he is traveling incognito as Count de Rethy. Accompanying him are Lieutenant Colonel Jungbluth, his aide-de-camp, and Court Physician Charles Melis.

They Oppose Powderly.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate Committee on Immigration has reported adversely on the nomination of T. V. Powderly to be Commissioner of Immigration. The nomination has been held up in committee for several weeks on account of the absence of Senator Chandler. On the vote today, Chandler united with the Democrats to secure an adverse report. It is believed the report will be made the basis of an animated controversy in the Senate.

General Rosecrans Dead.

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—General W. S. Rosecrans died this morning at 7 o'clock at his home near Redondo. The old warrior's death was peaceful in the extreme. For several days he had been between life and death at times unconscious and again in a comatose state. His splendid vitality kept him alive for days when it was known the end was near and all the watchers at the bedside were ready at any time to see the last.

Old Whittell Burned.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 10.—"The Old San Francisco wrecking steamer Whittell is on the beach near Skagway, burned to the water's edge," said Captain Patterson of the steamer Victorian, which arrived today from Alaska. "The decks, upperworks and everything went up in the flames. The wreck appeared to be complete, and I don't believe anything can be done with the small portion below water."

Frawley Not Engaged.

The Chronicle of March 10 says: T. Daniel Frawley, the actor and theatrical manager, denies that he is engaged to Ada Lewis, as was announced in a dispatch from Washington, D. C., yesterday. H. S. Friedlander of the Columbia Theater received a telegram from Frawley last night. He asked Friedlander to deny his reported engagement.

Four Years for Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress favorably reported to the House the joint resolution amending the Constitution providing for the election of members of the House of Representatives for terms of four years.

Mohican Sails For Honolulu.

VALLEJO, March 10.—The training ship Mohican left the navy yard for Honolulu this afternoon. Commencing tonight the workmen will be employed night and day in getting the cruisers Charleston and Philadelphia and the gunboat Yorktown ready for sea within the next six weeks.

Subsidy for the Oceanic.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The postoffice appropriation bill, reported to the House today, contains a provision similar to that contained in last year's bill appropriating \$80,000 to the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mails.

Speckels Buying Ships.

NEW YORK, March 10.—C. A. Speckels of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company is negotiating for the purchase of two steamships to be engaged in the Hawaiian Island trade.

Nicht May Resign.

TOKIOHAMA, March 10.—It is rumored that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Nicht, will soon tender his resignation.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

LONDON, March 10.—George Muller, the philanthropist, is dead. He was born in 1805.

LONDON, March 5.—The six remaining Irish political prisoners lying in the English jails convicted of dynamite offenses, will be released in June.

LONDON, March 10.—The Dowager Countess of Elgin, mother of the Viceroy of India, is dead. She was a daughter of the first Earl of Durham.

VICTORIA, March 7.—Hon. Theodore Davis, Chief Justice of British Columbia, died this morning. The cause of his death was heart disease.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore says it is reported from Hongkong that the American squadron has sailed for Manila.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag today unanimously passed the entire shipbuilding program included in the estimate for 1898.

LONDON, March 10.—Sir George Lawson, K. C. B., the Assistant Under Secretary of State for War, is dead. He was born in 1833 and entered the War Office in 1855.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—John Wansmaker will be the candidate of the Business Men's Republican League for Governor. He gave out his letter of acceptance tonight.

FRESNO, March 10.—A heavy rain fell here last night, which settles the question of the wheat crop. Wheat is in excellent condition and has not actually suffered for want of rain this season.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 6.—The Post will in the morning print a letter from Senator Mills in which he formally withdraws from the race for re-election, which leaves the field to Governor Culberson.

LONDON, March 11.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: I have it on the highest authority that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Japan is pending.

LONDON, March 11.—The St. James Gazette says this afternoon that it understands that Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 8.—A fire causing widespread destruction has swept through the city of Manila, attacking the richest and most populous sections. The total loss was \$2,000,000 and the total insurance \$889,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 11.—Tranquility prevails here, but the Government has called an extraordinary session to consider the financial situation caused by the fall in exchange and the reports originating in the military clubs of a coming revolution.

TACOMA, Wash., March 11.—The North Pacific Steamship Company has contracted to carry 8,000 tons of steel rails from Tacoma to Japan, and, as the regular boats have all the freight they can carry, the company will engage two more boats to carry the rails.

LONDON, March 8.—The British naval estimates were issued tonight. They increase the expenditures by £1,440,400 (\$1,202,000); increase the personnel of the navy by 6,840 men and provide for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers and four sloops of war.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 8.—James McMullen, member of Parliament, has given notice of a bill which provides that only British citizens can hold mining properties in Canada, and they must have been residents of Canada at least twelve months prior to the recording of their claims.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—Captain Veal, widely known on the Pacific coast, was washed overboard from the ship General Fairchild, from this port to Sydney, Australia, and drowned. There is a suspicion of foul play, as the crew were arrested for mutiny on the ship's arrival at Sydney.

UNDER NINE DAYS

Quick Passage of U. S. S. Mohican From Coast.

Has 100 Men and 125 Boys—Rough Weather—Ammunition for Baltimore—On a Cruise.

The United States training ship Mohican, Book commander, arrived in port and anchored in naval row at about 5:30 p. m. Saturday, after an excellent run of less than nine days from San Francisco, which port she sailed from on the 10th inst. The usual salutes were given and answered. Besides her regular crew of 100, she has 125 boys who are being disciplined in the duty of serving on the high seas for Uncle Sam's navy.

The trip from San Francisco to this port is well worthy of special mention. The Mohican is an old ship and in rank among the vessels of the United States navy, is only a third-class cruiser.

Notwithstanding this fact, she came from San Francisco in the very fast time mentioned above. This has very seldom been equaled by ships of the first-class. The record is still better too, considering the fact that rough weather was met with all the way down.

The crew of the training ship is as follows: Commander, S. M. Book; Lieutenants, T. Porter, M. L. Wood, H. M. Dombaug; Ensigns, Moffet, S. P. Fullenwider, C. England, H. Laning; Paymaster, J. E. Cann; Chaplain, F. Thompson; P. A. Surgeon, F. W. Alcott; Asst. Eng., A. Hartrath; Asst. Surgeon, Thompson; Gunner, McDonald; Boatswain, L. R. Boland; Carpenter, B. F. Markham; Sailmaker, J. Roddy.

Ensigns England and Fullenwider are well known here.

More Frequent Mail.

There is a genuine delight in Honolulu generally, to learn from H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., that hereafter all the liners of the Pacific Mail and O. & O. S. S. companies, plying between San Francisco and the Orient will call at Honolulu on both outward and inward voyages. This will give Honolulu certainly regular and as well much more frequent mail. The change will insure fresh advices from the outside world at least every 19 days. The Pacific Mail Co. seems now to want all the Honolulu passenger traffic it can command.

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Wm. O. Atwater, bookkeeper at the postoffice, will in a few days be able to fill promptly and at the lowest market rate all requests for marriage licenses when the parties show themselves eligible within the law to go into matrimonial partnership. Mr. Atwater personally did not care to go into this business, but the Government has thought the postoffice a good place for such an agency. Several times each week people will call at the postoffice and ask for a marriage license.

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"On Tuesday a large freshet came down the Hanalei river and covered a rice plantation with about three feet of water.

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"Weather is still very unsettled. "A mass meeting was held on Friday the 18th, at the Y. M. C. A. hall, Lihue, for the purpose of presenting our views to Mr. Paul Isenberg, one of the representatives of this Island. The meeting was largely attended."

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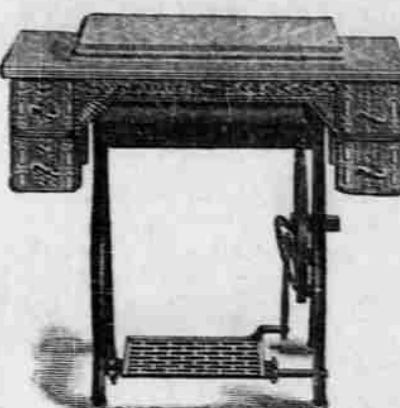
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A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of January 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—GEORGE W. HUMPHREY." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

If any one tells you that a baking powder regularly sold at 25 cents or 30 cents a pound is pure and good, he doesn't know what he is talking about. It cannot be made at that price. You must pay more. Of the right-price baking powder, *Schilling's Best* is the best. There are, however, others nearly as good; they do two-thirds the work.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



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On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we guarantee.

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Honolulu. **L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.**

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAUULO, HAWAII, H. I.
MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRBLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RIBDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

A NICE LINE OF Handsome Parlor Furniture

Now in Stock.

ALSO

Bed-Room Suites

.....

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

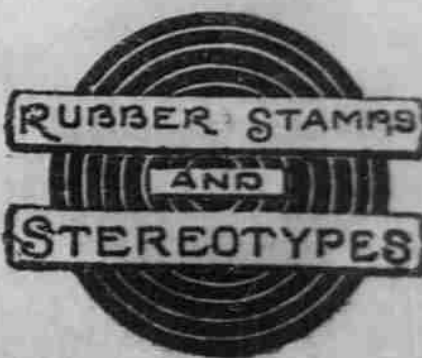
Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

would be removed and the President could be free to act on the independence of Cuba by proclamation, if that should at any time become necessary.

BEET SUGAR IN GERMANY.

Government May Soon Discontinue the Export Bounty.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Consul General Goldschmidt, at Berlin, contributes a very lengthy report to the State Department on the subject of the German beet sugar industry. It is his belief that sugar in Germany has reached its minimum price, and among agriculturists, chemists and legislators, he says, the idea is beginning to gain ground that the best policy from now onward is not to stimulate sugar exports, but rather to increase its use at home for other purposes than simply human food. Tests of it as animal food in conjunction with other articles are being made.

Continuing, Mr. Goldschmidt says from the sentiment now existing in Germany it is more than likely that export bounties would be abolished entirely, and, if possible, the internal revenue reduced to an equal extent, so as to leave the Government income unchanged. The last of these two points, he adds, may be difficult to accomplish, in view of the increased demand for revenue.

RUSSIA AFTER CHINA.

Is Insisting on Dismissal of British Engineers.

PEKING, March 11.—The British Minister, Sir Calude Macdonald, visited the Chinese Foreign Office on Tuesday and lodged a strong protest against the cessation of Port Arthur to Russia, saying it would destroy the balance of power in China. The Chinese officials, however, declared their inability to withstand the Russian demand.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, wished the cession to take place within five days, in order to forestall the arrival of his successor, M. Speyer, but China required a longer time to consider the matter, and therefore the negotiations were transferred to St. Petersburg.

Russia is still exerting pressure to bring about the dismissal of the British railroad engineers. The Tsungli-Yamen referred the matter to the Director of Railroads, who declared their services to be indispensable, regardless of their nationality.

THE AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

Colonies Ready to Pay One-third of the Cost.

MELBOURNE, March 11.—At the conference of the Colonial Premiers today it was resolved that if Great Britain and Canada contribute two-thirds of the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, Australia should contribute the remainder.

Better Stay Away.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 11.—The Canadian route via the Skeena river was still clogged up with ice and snow and slush when the steamer Cogitiam, which brings the latest news to Vancouver, left Wrangell. It was snowing and bitterly cold. Five thousand people were shivering in the snow at Wrangell, and 2,000 were camped on the ice outside. The advance party sent to build a railway over the Canadian route had not moved from Skeena Island at the mouth of the river.

Prince Leopold in New York.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Prince Albert Leopold Clement Maria Maximilian of Belgium arrived today on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He was met at quarantine by Count de Lichtenberg, Minister to the United States; Henry W. E. Mall, Belgium Consul, and General Wesley Merritt, and several members of his staff. The Prince's visit being official, he is traveling incognito as Count de Rethy. Accompanying him are Lieutenant Colonel Jungbluth, his aid-de-camp, and Court Physician Charles Mellis.

They Oppose Powderly.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate Committee on Immigration has reported adversely on the nomination of T. V. Powderly to be Commissioner of Immigration. The nomination has been held up in committee for several weeks on account of the absence of Senator Chandler. On the vote today, Chandler united with the Democrats to secure an adverse report. It is believed the report will be made the basis of an animated controversy in the Senate.

General Rosecrans Dead.

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—General W. S. Rosecrans died this morning at 7 o'clock at his home near Redondo. The old warrior's death was peaceful in the extreme. For several days he had been between life and death at times unconscious and again in a comatose state. His splendid vitality kept him alive for days when it was known the end was near and all the watchers at the bedside were ready at any time to see the last.

Old Whitelaw Burned.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 10.—"The old San Francisco wrecking steamer Whitelaw is on the beach near Skagway, burned to the water's edge," said Captain Patterson of the steamer Victorian, which arrived today from Alaska. "The decks, upperworks and everything went up in the flames. The wreck appeared to be complete, and I don't believe anything can be done with the small portion below water."

Frawley Not Engaged.

The Chronicle of March 19 says: T. Daniel Frawley, the actor and theatrical manager, denies that he is engaged to Ada Lewis, as was announced in a dispatch from Washington, D. C., yesterday. H. S. Friedlander of the Columbia Theater received a telegram from Frawley last night. He asked Friedlander to deny his reported engagement.

Four Years for Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress favorably reported to the House the joint resolution amending the Constitution providing for the election of members of the House of Representatives for terms of four years.

Mohican Sails For Honolulu.

VALLEJO, March 10.—The training ship Mohican left the navy yard for Honolulu this afternoon. Commencing tonight the workmen will be employed night and day in getting the cruisers Charleston and Philadelphia and the gunboat Yorktown ready for sea within the next six weeks.

Subsidy for the Oceanic.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The postoffice appropriation bill, reported to the House today, contains a provision similar to that contained in last year's bill appropriating \$80,000 to the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mails.

Speckels Buying Ships.

NEW YORK, March 10.—C. A. Speckels of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company is negotiating for the purchase of two steamships to be engaged in the Hawaiian Island trade.

Nichi May Resign.

YOKOHAMA, March 10.—It is rumored that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Nichi, will soon tender his resignation.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

LONDON, March 10.—George Muller, the philanthropist, is dead. He was born in 1805.

LONDON, March 5.—The six remaining Irish political prisoners lying in the English jails convicted of dynamite offenses, will be released in June.

LONDON, March 10.—The Dowager Countess of Elgin, mother of the Viceroy of India, is dead. She was a daughter of the first Earl of Durham.

VICTORIA, March 7.—Hon. Theodore Davis, Chief Justice of British Columbia, died this morning. The cause of his death was heart disease.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore says it is reported from Hongkong that the American squadron has sailed for Manila.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag today unanimously passed the entire shipbuilding program included in the estimate for 1898.

LONDON, March 10.—Sir George Lawson, K. C. B., the Assistant Under Secretary of State for War, is dead. He was born in 1838 and entered the War Office in 1855.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—John Wanamaker will be the candidate of the Business Men's Republican League for Governor. He gave out his letter of acceptance tonight.

FRESNO, March 10.—A heavy rain fell here last night, which settles the question of the wheat crop. Wheat is in excellent condition and has not actually suffered for want of rain this season.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 6.—The Post will in the morning print a letter from Senator Mills in which he formally withdraws from the race for re-election, which leaves the field to Governor Culberson.

LONDON, March 11.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: I have it on the highest authority that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Japan is pending.

LONDON, March 11.—The St. James Gazette says this afternoon that it understands that Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 8.—A fire causing widespread destruction has swept through the city of Manila, attacking the richest and most populous sections. The total loss was \$2,000,000 and the total insurance \$889,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 11.—Tranquillity prevails here, but the Government has called an extraordinary session to consider the financial situation caused by the fall in exchange and the reports originating in the military clubs of a coming revolution.

TACOMA, Wash., March 11.—The North Pacific Steamship Company has contracted to carry 8,000 tons of steel rails from Tacoma to Japan, and, as the regular boats have all the freight they can carry, the company will engage two more boats to carry the rails.

LONDON, March 8.—The British naval estimates were issued tonight. They increase the expenditures by £1,440,400 (\$7,202,000); increase the personnel of the navy by 6,340 men and provide for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers and four sloops of war.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 8.—James McMullen, member of Parliament, has given notice of a bill which provides that only British citizens can hold mining properties in Canada, and they must have been residents of Canada at least twelve months prior to the recording of their claims.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—Captain Veal, widely known on the Pacific coast, was washed overboard from the ship General Fairchild, from this port to Sydney, Australia, and drowned. There is a suspicion of foul play, as the crew were arrested for mutiny on the ship's arrival at Sydney.

UNDER NINE DAYS

Quick Passage of U. S. S. Mohican From Coast.

Has 100 Men and 125 Boys—Rough Weather—Ammunition for Baltimore—On a Cruise.

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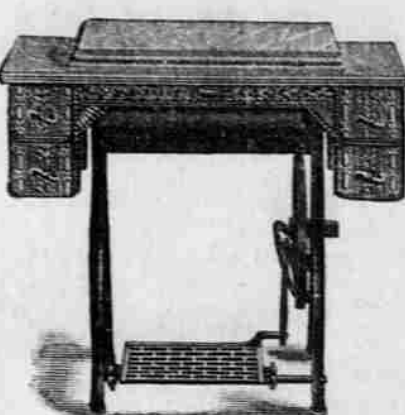
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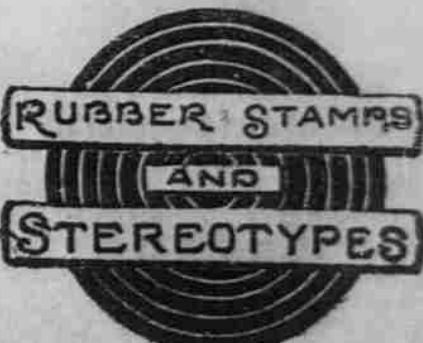
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THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Still the Questions Pour
Into the House.More Answers From the Minister
Senate Occupied With Routine
Business.

SENATE.

Twenty-fifth Day, March 18.

A communication was received from the House giving notice of the passage of and transmitting House bills relating to publication of decisions of the Supreme Court and the employ of stenographers.

Senator Rice presented a petition from 25 parents in Lihue, Kauai, for a school house in their district. The petition was referred to the committee having in charge the school appropriations. A petition from the same district for a bridge over the Lihue river was sent to the Public Lands Committee.

The Committee on passed bills reported having transmitted to the President for his signature bills relating to the service of summons and authorizing the conviction of persons in certain cases.

Appropriation bill 5 was reported ready for action.

Senator Brown's bill to amend the law relating to pounds, estrays, etc., giving authority to impound estrays found on Government lands, passed first reading and went to the printing committee.

Minister Cooper gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the election of Senators. Under the present law the terms of the whole list of Senators expire at the end of the present period. The law to be introduced by the Minister provides for a succession in the terms with an election of one-third of the Senate every two years.

Senator Schmidt's act amending the tax law passed its second reading and was referred to the Finance Committee.

House bills to define highways and to consolidate and amend the law of evidence passed their first reading.

Third reading of House bill 1 was deferred to Monday. Substitute House bills 19-21 and 13 passed the third reading. The act relating to the registry of vessels was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Under suspension of the rules Senator McCandless introduced his bill to provide for converting land at Aala into a public park. The new act takes in the whole plot with 213 feet on King street and 1010 feet along the embankment of the stream, 3.82 acres. The bill passed the first reading and went to the printing committee.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Lyman reported on petitions from North Kona and the other Islands for improvements. The report was laid on the table to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

Under suspension of the rules the bill providing for widening of streets passed the second reading and was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Substitute House bill 20 to regulate the publication of reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and bill 34 relating to stenographers, interpreters and clerks for certain Courts passed the first reading.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

Rep. McCandless introduced a resolution asking for \$40,000 for fixing and making a new road from Honolulu to Nuuanu Pali. To Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Attorney-General presented answers to question propounded by Rep. Loebenstein, as follows:

The amount expended for vaccine virus from October 1st, 1896, to the same date in 1897, was \$960.

The item for vaccine virus was not included in the contract made by the Board of Health for drugs. For a number of years, a special arrangement has been in force in regard to the importation of vaccine virus and it has been imported under a special agreement.

In answer to the questions regarding the amount of money paid for drugs and medicines at Oahu prison from October 1st, 1896, to the same date in 1897, and also if the furnishing of the items was by tender or contract. A communication from Jailer Low was presented. This goes to say that \$660.42 was expended during the time mentioned, this being an average of \$55 per month. The daily population for this period was 172 prisoners and the actual cost per prisoner per day was a fraction over one cent.

Jailer Low continues: The purchases were not made by contract, it never has been the custom here, in fact the quantities purchased are so small and varied, that it would be difficult to figure in advance what was necessary.

The prisoners we have for hospital stewards are selected for their intelligence for the position, yet we have none who understand medicine, and mixtures are not all put up here, it could not be done without keeping a larger stock of drugs on hand, and this both the prison physician and myself object to because of its being more expensive.

The custom is for the prison physician to order the supplies from the drugist and I seldom order except in urgent cases.

All the disinfectants I order myself. I beg to refer you to Table "E" of the Prison Report for this period which compares relative costs of the different accounts for this period with that of the previous period and which

shows a reduction of nearly ten cents per month as the medical cost for each prisoner.

The amount spent and bills incurred for drugs and medicines for the Hilo Hospital have been as follows:

December 27, 1897, to Hilo Drug Co. \$ 21.40
January 31, 1898, to Hilo Drug Co., (unpaid) 111.64

Total \$133.04

The drugs and medicines for the Hilo Hospital were not purchased from the contractors for Board of Health supplies. In explanation of the matter I would state that the hospital has been but very recently established and been in operation but for a very short time; and the surgeon in charge needing some immediate supplies, and individually not having been instructed upon the point, purchased such supplies from a local drug firm in Hilo. Upon being informed of the fact of such purchases having been made, he was advised of the contract and the practice has been discontinued.

The anti-toxine used by the Board of Health was purchased from others than the contractors to furnish such goods to the Board of Health, because the contractors did not have the anti-toxins required, and they were needed for immediate use and so were obtained at the only place where they were to be procured in the city.

"Does not the Republic of Hawaii (through its authorities) let out by bid or tender the contract for furnishing the Queen Hospital with groceries, poultry, fish, etc?" and Tenth question: "Is the contract for furnishing said hospital with drugs, medicines, chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations, let out by tender or bid; if not, why not?"

Answer:—The answer to these two questions is that the Government has no control over the matter. The Queen's Hospital is a private corporation under the control of trustees, and while it is a private corporation under the control of trustees, and while it receives certain aid from the Government, the trustees have the whole control of its affairs.

Before Dr. Alvarez' departure he was authorized by the Board of Health to procure certain articles which required special selection and were not to be obtained in Honolulu, and he procured the following articles at the prices set opposite each item:

1 Centrifugal Machine \$24.60
1 Formaldehyde Regenerator 25.00
Trowart and Asbestos hose 7.00
Oil of cedar and cowslips 1.95
7 Pure Culture Media 7.00
Medical Books and parts of Microscope 12.65

Total \$79.20

I am informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that no contract is made for supplying the enlisted soldiers with drugs and medicines, but that such articles are procured by the surgeon in charge as they are required.

Dr. Alvarez was commissioned by the President of the Republic as delegate to the late Berlin Leprosy Congress under the general powers conferred upon him by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. He was commissioned upon the recommendation of the Board of Health and with the approval of the Cabinet.

His expense as such delegate were paid by the Republic of Hawaii and legal warrant existed for the payment of such expenses by the Republic under provisions of the statutes providing for the segregation of lepers and treatment of leprosy, and the appropriation for such purposes.

The amount spent by Dr. Alvarez for his traveling and personal expenses was \$929.17. These were paid from the appropriation for segregation, support and treatment of lepers.

Dr. F. R. Day was sent to points in the Empire of Japan and to points in the Empire of China by and at the expense of the Republic of Hawaii.

In China, Dr. Day visited Hong Kong and remained there ten days; Canton, one day; Macao, 15 hours; Shanghai, two days. In Japan he visited Yokohama, remaining there eleven days; Kobe, four days; Nagasaki, two days; Tokyo, four days; Kusatsu, three days.

Dr. Day expended for traveling expenses \$208.50 and was paid compensation for two and a third months at the rate of \$290 per month, a total of \$466, making in all \$674. The expenses of Dr. Day were paid from the appropriation for "Quarantine Expenses."

Reports accepted and laid on the table.

Rep. Kahaulaio presented a resolution to the effect that the Janitor of the House be paid \$1.00 a day and that this amount be paid out of the expenses of the Legislature of 1898. The resolution was adopted.

Rep. Gear propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior:

"Is it true as reported by Dr. Alvarez, Superintendent of Kalihl hospital, to the Board of Health (p. 92 of Board of Health for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1897), that two cases of leprosy had been cured?"

"If so, is it true as reported that only three months' treatment was necessary to produce the cure?"

"If it is true as reported that out of 12 cases of leprosy treated, two of the cases were cured and another showed marked improvement with only three months' treatment, why is not the same treatment being administered now?"

"Did Dr. Alvarez report the cases of the two cures to the Berlin Conference and, if not, why not?"

"Are not the two cures reported the only cases on record where leprosy has been cured?"

"Was the treatment continued after the three months stated with the boy who showed marked improvement, and if not, why not?"

"When were the two persons above referred to sent to Molokai and by

whom were they examined before being sent there?"

"Is it not true that persons are sent to Molokai, who are not lepers, and who were not lepers when sent there?"

Rep. McCandless made a motion that the third reading of House Bill 24 be set for March 28th. He had sent for information on the subject and could not get it sooner than the time mentioned. The Attorney-General seconded the motion. He was much in favor of the bill. Certainly the coffee industry should be encouraged.

The Minister of Finance waxed enthusiastic on the subject. The coffee industry was one that was just beginning to grow and every encouragement should be given the men who have entered into the work. The industry should become a national affair. An association should be formed and all matters relating to coffee, placed in the hands of its body. It is an industry that should be treated in a large and generous way. If coffee is to become the second or third industry of the Islands there must be combination. The Minister of Finance then offered assistance in the work of furthering the interests of the coffee industry and stated that if the industry was a success it would be to open up for the first time opportunities for the settlement of families here. Money and taxes should not stand in the way for a moment.

The motion to postpone consideration was lost and the bill passed third reading unanimously, the members opposed to the bill on the previous day, dropping into line with the majority.

Amendment to Article 63 (title of bills) of the Constitution passed third reading unanimously.

House Bill 27, relating to fire inquests, passed third reading unanimously.

House Bill 46, relating to authority of certain district magistrates to hear and decide in cases of litigation to rights in real estates of a value not exceeding \$300, read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 47, relating to the practice of law in the Police and District Courts, read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 48, relating to persons exempt from taxes, read by title and referred to the Finance Committee.

House Bill 49, relating to the limitation of time within which actions may be brought to recover possession of land, read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 43, relating to police, with report of the Committee, recommending its passage, read second time, section by section and passed. Third reading set for today.

House Bill 15, read second time, section by section, with report of the committee. The bill was ordered reprinted and was made the order of the day for Tuesday.

Adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

THE LIBEL BILL

Committee Recommends
to Lay On the Table.Street Widening Act Favored—An
Auditor-General's Department
Proposed.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House Saturday morning Speaker Kaulukou reported the receipt of a letter from a committee of thirteen representing the lepers of Molokai, expressing their gratification at the proposed visit of a special joint committee from the Senate and House to the settlement at Kalaupapa.

Rep. Robertson then made the following report of the Judiciary Committee on House bill No. 37, relating to libel and slander and introduced by Rep. Atkinson, editor of the Star:

"The evident purpose of the bill is to render it more difficult to institute actions for libel and slander, and for this purpose two provisions are made which we will here notice.

"The first provision referred to is found in Section 1, of the bill which requires that before summons is issued in a case, the plaintiff must file a bond with sureties in the sum of \$500 to cover costs.

"The other provision is in Section 7, and provides that the prevailing party in the case shall be paid by the loser the sum of \$100 for attorney's fees.

"As to Section 1 we have to say that we do not believe there is any necessity of making the provision for the reason that there now exists a general provision applicable to libel as well as other cases, whereby a party may be compelled to give surety for costs.

In regard to Section 7, which provides for an allowance for attorney's fees, we do not see any good reason for making an exception of libel, and slander cases in that respect. A general law has been advocated in some quarters providing for the allowance of counsel's fees in all cases, but whether or not that would be desirable we need not now discuss.

"We recommend that the bill be laid upon the table.

Rep. Loebenstein reported from the Committee on Public Lands on Senate Bill 8, relating to what streets shall first be extended. The original act recites the streets it is proposed to extend, but contains a proviso that Fort and Vineyard streets shall be extended first and that the extension of the other of said streets shall be postponed until the completion of the extension of said Vineyard and Fort streets. It is this latter provision which the present bill proposes to eliminate. Although Vineyard street has been partly extended and completed, as yet no operations have been commenced upon the extension of Fort street. To delay the extension of the

other streets mentioned in the original act hinders the progress and development of this city besides making greater the cost to the Government, through the constant enhancement of real estate values is manifestly unwise. The committee recommended the bill pass with amendment proposed.

Rep. McCandless introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That from and after this date, the translation of bills for private enterprise shall not be paid by this House but the sum must be presented for both native and English languages by the introducer."

Rep. Achi was of the opinion that the resolution was out of order. He had already introduced a resolution of the kind which the House had killed and substituted in its place another resolution to the effect that all such expenses be paid out of the expenses of the House. The Speaker declared the resolution out of order and Rep. McCandless arose, at the consent of the House, to tell why he had introduced the resolution. A great many bills such as the bill extending the franchise of the Tramways Company were manifestly private enterprises and should be paid for by the introducer. Although the Speaker had made a ruling, Mr. McCandless persisted in moving the adoption of the resolution. In sustaining the action of the House in the premises, Rep. Gear suggested that it was difficult to draw the line between private and public enterprises. The tramways bill had been mentioned. That was certainly as much, if not more, a public as a private enterprise. The bill granting a license to E. C. Winston and others to operate a steam laundry was in the same line.

Rep. Gear expressed his intention to introduce the following:

1. "An Act to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs."

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PLOWS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS;
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WILEY & RUSSELL'S SCREW PLATES;
TAPS AND DIES, DRILLS;
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GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE PAINT;
"GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES;
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES;
GASOLINE STOVES;
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WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
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CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

March 16, 1898.

Could We
But Read

The thoughts of the good housewife as she surveys the ruin of her carpets and polished floors, worked by the dirty shoes of her lord, or slave—it matters little what name he is called—during this long spell of rain and mud, what an interesting volume might be prepared. "Ignorance is bliss," 'tis said, and this is true sometimes, but there can be no "bliss in ignorance" of the fact that destroyed carpets, etc., are unknown to users of the celebrated

Hartman
Wire Door Mats.

They are infinitely superior to the cocoanut fibre mats and are practically indestructible. They are always clean and neat and should be used in every home throughout the land.

We have them in many sizes and patterns and have also a splendid line of

Cocoanut Mats.

Good and cheap. Make a point of calling on us when down our way.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

Cheap
AND
Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious orders from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.
It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.

CONVICTIONS FOR CRIME

The biennial report of the Chief Justice contains an interesting comparison of the criminal offenses, committed by the different races on the islands.

	Pop.	Con.	Pct.
Chinese	21,616	3,751	17.36
Japanese	24,407	1,938	7.94
Portuguese	15,191	532	3.49
Hawaiian	39,594	3,192	7.85
Other Races	8,302	1,032	12.44
	109,620	10,355	

In the face of this statement our social condition is not only disgraceful, but presents the inhabitants of the Republic to the world, as the wickedest little civilized nation on earth. Ten per cent of the entire population have been convicted of crime. If the same proportion of convictions were made last year in the United States, over 7,000,000 of its inhabitants would have been under sentence for crime. The proportion of convictions to the number of inhabitants is far less than in Hawaii, even in the slums of the cities.

But this dreadful aspect of our social life is changed, when it is noticed that the convictions for gambling and the possession of opium, made up the largest of the conviction.

The Chief Justice states that of 4,146 arrests for gambling, only 2,861 convictions were obtained. Twelve hundred and eighty-five were discharged. When such a great, almost suspicious proportion of discharges is made, it is pretty evident that there is either a lax or an arbitrary system of arrests. There may be, however, some adequate and just cause for it. The Marshal plainly suggests, in his report, a state of things which may account for it.

According to these statistics, the Portuguese, as a race, take the lead as law abiding citizens. The percentage of convictions of persons of this race is only 3.49. No doubt the Chinese would present as good a record, if their crimes of gambling and having opium in possession were abolished.

The Americans, British and Germans make up about 80 per cent. of the "other races" set forth in the statement. The members of these races are practically exempt from the crime of gambling. Convictions of the people of these races are chiefly for drunkenness. The high percentage of these convictions, proves clearly one fact. If the "white man," referring now especially to these races, cannot work in the tropics, he certainly can get drunk in the tropics. The Rev. Joseph Cook tells us that a Republican form of government cannot exist, where the snow does not fall. His conclusion must be that the Anglo-Saxon is better able to get intoxicated, than to rule himself, in the tropics.

At any rate we believe that it is generally admitted that our judiciary system has been and is, excellent, even if it is below the snow line.

The high percentage of convictions of the members of the most intelligent and enlightened nations, furnishes a curious and interesting study.

GRIEF WANTED.

An instance of the way, by which immigrants and farmers, are led astray and are ruined, in entering new industries, is furnished by the history of the prices of citrus fruit in California.

In exploiting the citrus industry of the State, the land boomers, and their allies, the newspapers, persistently declared that the oranges of California were equal and really superior to those grown in Florida. This statement was reiterated for years, and entered into the estimates of the horticulturists.

When the California orange finally began to appear in the Atlantic markets it failed to bring the price of the Florida orange. The fact was that the Florida orange, especially what was called the Indian river kind, was more juicy, sweeter, and had a thinner skin than the California orange. While the agricultural papers, and the boom journals of California were telling the inexperienced farmers how valuable their oranges would be, the fruit trade journals, circulating only among the cold blooded men engaged not in booming land, but in the fruit trade, invariably regarded the Florida oranges as superior to the California, just as they valued the sweet Delaware peach above the "leathery" peach of California. But the boom journals of California never published this important information, and left the orange growers in the dark on the matter. To do so would be to check the citrus boom.

Since the fatal freeze of '95 in Florida, and the wide destruction of the

orange trees, the California oranges have commanded better prices. But, it is said that only a small proportion of the groves pay.

We were told by the Florida Land Commissioner in 1893, that after 20 years of growth, the orange industry was in such a condition that one-half at least of the groves did not pay expenses, and that many hundreds of groves were abandoned. But he declared that groves were excellent property, when managed by persons, who studied the business and abandoned "boom" ideas as to high values. In spite of many drawbacks he believed in the industry.

The worst "pessimist" in the fruit cultivation of Southern California, we met in '94. He was one of the county Horticultural Commissioners. He showed us a boom article on the price of lemons then ruling. The price quoted was, we believe \$2 per box. He took us to a lemon packing house where the farmers were paid only \$1 per box. "We never bring the tourists and the tenderfoot to this place. It would discourage them."

We must sooner or later face the music regarding the coffee industry. A depression in it would injure the important development of Hawaii. That would be a national misfortune. There is no lack of knowledge as to the best ways of raising coffee. But the average annual yield, and the value of the berry, in the large markets has yet to be determined.

THAT FUSING SPEECH.

On carefully reading Representative Loebenstein's speech favoring a constitutional amendment striking out the provision, which requires an oath not to aid in restoring the Monarchy, we conclude that he had two objects in view. The first and most important was to "make it hot" for the Government on general principles. The second was to put himself on record as a believer in the rule of the majority. He is utterly insincere in this belief, because this rule, if adopted, would admit to the polls 20,000 Asiatic votes at least, the votes of men who are more thrifty, fully as intelligent, and really much more so, than the natives. They are residents and by the principles of democracy, which the Representative proclaims, have the right to say who shall rule them. In America and here as well, we have abandoned the principle that a man, because he is a man, may share in the Government.

More than this, for nearly 30 years the inhabitants of the States have refused to permit the people in many of the large cities to govern themselves, in local affairs, by the rule of the majority, and have ruled by alien "Commissions" appointed by the Legislature. Tammany, alike with Mr. Loebenstein denounced this method, as a crushing out of the right of the majority to rule. But the Americans adopt it in order to defeat the rule of the majority. The Democrats of the South, men of the same party to which Mr. L. belongs, refuse to allow negro majorities to rule in the Southern States. Even Mr. Lincoln, so freely quoted by Mr. L. said in 1861: "If I can preserve the Union without destroying slavery, I will do so." He refused the negro all rights. The Americans in 1776 refused to be governed by the majority of the British subjects of the British nation, and though a minority, rebelled and got their independence.

Mr. L. seems to view the situation as the Queen does. He and she declare that the natives "are goaded by their wrongs," and she as well as he feels badly about it. But she says they won't put up a dollar in order to recover their "rights," and we presume, he will accept her statement. He knows and we know, that while the racial habit inclines the natives to some kind of native rule, the underlying feeling is that of suspicion and distrust of the thrifty and prosperous haole. If possessed of power, they would not have any use for Mr. L. in spite of his burning sympathy.

But Mr. L. declares that the present rule is that of "a general tyranny, despotism and centralism of a hide-bound centralizing and mediocre executive, arrogating to itself both judicial and legislative functions, in defiance of the Constitution."

Suppose President Dole addressed a message to the Legislature as follows: "I am charged with treason by Representative Loebenstein. Who is he? He is nothing but a little half ounce of mutton suet. He is a dirty tumble-bug from nowhere. He is an idiotic mankin, with arrested development. He finds it painful to stand on two legs, and, when no one is looking on, gets down on all fours and trots around like an ape. He worships the Father of Lies, and always speaks of him as his noble ancestor. That is what he is!"

Now if President Dole said this in a message, it would be called abuse by Mr. Loebenstein, who has abused the President by calling him a "tyrant" and "traitor," and Mr. L. would at once do the "Ki-yi" act and whine out that he was himself unjustly attacked, and

denounced for standing up for the rights of the people.

Would Mr. L.'s wild denunciation and Mr. Dole's expressive message, if he sent one, help us to getting good government? Would it not leave us just where we started? Whatever the defects of the Government are, it is not what Mr. L. declares it to be.

Therefore his language is only that of an irreconcilable, ranting anarchist, the ravings of a political dervish who finally gets so wrought up with anger and rage, that he tears off his clothes, and foams at the mouth. Mr. L.'s speech is an admirable specimen of "sand lot" oratory and he was very properly rebuked by Representative Atkinson.

Representative Loebenstein has thrown away a splendid opportunity for doing political good. If he had, with clear common sense views, stated the perplexing questions we have to deal with; if he had recognized the extreme embarrassment of planter, mechanic and citizen; if he had clearly stated the issues in the racial question, however angry the E. P.'s might be before the telling of the truth; if he had framed in detail a plan for the protection of the sugar industry on which he lives, and at the same time furnished a practical plan for increasing Anglo-Saxon civilization, he would have made himself a foremost man among us in due time. He could have justly given us extreme doses of pessimism, which we need, in order to purify our blood made stagnant with prosperity, and outward peace.

Our little ship of State is hardly trimmed. It is listed over to one side, by its freight of "undesirable population." Can we right it? If he will help us to do so, he might become our leader and captain. But he will accomplish nothing. He took a contract before his election to "make it hot" for the Government if he was elected. The Representative looks, on the whole, as if he had beaten himself instead, and is dreadfully angry because the Ministers don't get angry.

DRIVING AWAY GOOD MEN.

The Consul General for Portugal made a remark on Thursday, during an interview, which makes the question of desirable immigration, a more serious matter than many would like to admit. He stated that he was surprised to see so many of a very good class of Portuguese who had prospered here, now willing to emigrate to Timor or elsewhere. Also that the Portuguese with large families were not considered desirable on the plantations. To this should be added the fact that a decent Portuguese laborer, with a wife and several children, cannot live as a plantation laborer on \$12.50 a month, especially when the plantation refuses to give him a patch of land, upon which to raise home supplies.

Here is the situation. With a commercial prosperity upon us that is perhaps unmatched in the world, with only a small population on the islands, we find a "good class of Portuguese" ready to abandon the country for want of the means of making a decent living. We are not referring to the thrifty, lazy Portuguese, but to a "good class." It may not be very numerous but it is desirable.

Now, gentlemen, Legislators, Ministers and citizens you have the matter before you. You have repeatedly declared that the Portuguese were "desirable settlers." On excellent authority you hear that a "very good class" of them are ready to leave because they cannot make a living. These are not bummers, but industrious people who are familiar with the country.

Now before talking about any more "desirable" immigrants, suppose you find out what the matter is with these people. Where and what is the trouble? They have not means sufficient for coffee cultivation. Would you drive them to the plantations to compete with the lowest priced labor? Do you intimate that a "decent" Portuguese can take care of his wife and his children on plantation wages? If you do, you make a mistake in educating the children. For every educated child becomes a fire-brand, under such conditions.

If a "good class" of Portuguese can't get along here, what can a good class of American farmers do?

You are at once brought up with a round turn. Aside from the present small coffee industry, you present to the "desirable immigrant" no method of self-support on the soil, on any profitable or large scale, excepting the wages of the plantation, increased somewhat by the share system.

There are a score of profitable horticultural industries with world markets which may be opened to the Portuguese and Americans if you give up talk and political resolutions, and get down to business. There is an outlet for tropical fruits and vegetables from these islands to the annual value of perhaps \$1,000,000, if the business is properly organized. The trouble is gentlemen, that it requires an "everlasting" amount of hard work, patience, and forethought to organize it in the first instance, and the community torpid with a sugar diet, has utterly

shirked the matter. In 20 years this business will be flourishing in the hands of our brown friends, if we let everything go by the board. And they will be entitled to it.

As a merely "boom" affair, the establishing of industries is of little consequence. As a political affair, as a means of keeping peace on the islands, of preventing disturbance and racial conflicts it is a supremely important affair.

The dominant party suddenly resolved one day that President Dole's presence in Washington was a matter of "great public necessity," within the Constitution. It acted instantly. Another "great public necessity," the diversifying of industries is utterly neglected.

We need an Experimental Station and an active commercial agency to make its results pay.

THE VALUE OF COFFEE.

The statement recently made in the Bulletin that Kona coffee will command 8 cents per pound more than the Brazilian, is repeated in the Hawaiian, and is intended we presume for the ears of those proposing to immigrate and engage in the coffee business.

The coffee industry may be made so valuable to these islands, as a political factor, as the "fort" of Occidental civilization here, we earnestly protest against statements regarding it which are probably not true, and may simply bring us trouble in the future.

Kona coffee, at the normal prices of Central American coffee will pay well. Why tell the stranger that it is worth much more than it probably is?

We venture to say, and will make a money stake on it, that if four cups of coffee are prepared at the same time, using the genuine Brazilian, Salvador or other Central American kind, together with the Java, and 10 habitual coffee drinkers are asked to pick out the Kona coffee after tasting each cup, without having knowledge of the kind it contained, six out of the 10 will not pick out the Kona coffee. We have been told that recently a cup of Kona coffee intentionally adulterated, was given to one who claimed to be "a coffee drinker for 40 years," and he pronounced it the finest coffee he had ever tasted, and was positive it would bring the highest prices in the foreign markets.

We ought to know just what the market value of our coffee is. It should have been done long ago. As we suggested the other day, if the Government would send 20 bags of it to the right man in either Chicago or New York, the relative value of our coffee can be ascertained.

The difference in opinion between the men in the trade and the amateurs is illustrated in the matter of oysters. The oysters of Long Island Sound supply the New York market, and are worth about three times as much in the markets, as the oysters of the Chesapeake Bay. The great hotel at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, to which the richest and most fashionable people of the Northern cities resort, is supplied with Chesapeake Bay oysters. For years, it has been a matter of common occurrence for the high livers of New York City or Boston, to visit the hotel, devour the bay oysters and declare that they "were the finest oysters they had ever eaten." The change of air had given these high livers an improved appetite, and the bay oysters got the credit for it. Oysters of this kind delivered by the hundred thousand bushels in the markets of the Northern cities bring, as we have said, only one-third of the price of the Northern oysters. The further north the oyster grows, the better the flavor. This is an instance of the common error of individual judgment.

It is possible, of course, that by enterprising business methods the Hawaiian coffee might obtain a limited and special market in Europe. A very little expense and trouble would have determined it several years ago.

This industry should be so well organized and understood here, that when any one proposes to engage in it the solid commercial facts will be presented to him, and not the "boom" nonsense, which has wrecked the hopes and indeed the lives of so many excellent people in the fruit culture of California.

Rather than have the coffee industry set back by the failure of those who have over-estimated its value, we would even advocate Government aid to it, in a guarded and limited way. We cannot afford to let it drop.

PRIVATEERS.

Our sugar interests are closely connected with any war between the United States and Spain. Through a typographical error we said yesterday that it is "now probable that the United States will hasten to declare war against Spain." We wrote it: "It is not probable, etc."

At the same time, should it occur, Spain would let loose a lot of privateers on American commerce, and the ships carrying sugar cargoes around

the Horn would be in some peril. These privateers will be in some instances only sailing vessels, mounted with light batteries, and the expense of running them would be small. The capture of a sugar cargo would be a profitable venture, if a market could be found for it.

Some years ago, the British and other European governments proposed to the United States an international convention, under which the Powers would agree to abolish privateering. But the Government of the United States, possessing no considerable navy, felt that in the event of war, it could only cripple its enemies, especially Great Britain, by a fleet of privateers that would destroy commerce. The Europeans replied that such warfare was not the conflict of national forces, but the destruction of individual property, which seemed to be barbarous and uncivilized. The Americans refused to assent.

HILO AND NEW YORK.

The New Yorkers have more of a grievance against the Federal Government than Hilo has against the Government of Hawaii. The N. Y. Tribune charges that owing to the shallow water over the Sandy Hook bar, large steamers are driven away from New York, and the commerce of the port is suffering. For some years large steamers have crossed the bar only at high tide.

It publishes statistics showing that from 1790 to 1896 only \$2,252,500 has been expended in the harbor improvements of that port, while \$296,468,653 has been spent elsewhere. Less than 1 per cent, has been spent on N. Y. harbor, while 65 cents out of every 100 cents of the tariff revenues comes from that port. The trade of New York is 300 times greater than that of the Kentucky river, while more money has been spent by Congress on that river than upon the great harbor.

The case of Hilo is not so disheartening. It has been vastly more influential in the Hawaiian Legislature, than the great metropolis of America has been with Congress. We cite this case, not in order to suggest that Hilo has had enough, but to show that Congress and Legislatures are curious "critters," and cut up queer capers, even when they abound with good men.

President McKinley has obtained the confidence of both political parties. As it has become evident that he was not swift for war, the stronger is the feeling that he can be thoroughly trusted.

It looks as if the cause of the Maine disaster will not be so definitely ascertained as to justify the United States in taking any action in the matter. They will not act on the ex-parte evidence of their own board of inquiry, unless that board is positive of its convictions. Mere probabilities or suspicious circumstances do not justify war in President McKinley's view. Even if the Maine explosion was caused by a mine or torpedo, Spain will not be charged with the offense unless it can be proved that her agents had some connection with it. Now it is probable that the United States will hasten to declare war. The chances are that the excited Spaniards may commit an overt act which will precipitate it.

The unanimity of Congress in the Cuban affair, ought to remove the friction it has caused in the Hawaiian matter, especially in the House.

The debate in the Senate on Senator Bacon's proposed amendment to the treaty submitting it to the native vote may consume some time. It may even be the critical test of the strength of the vote. Some Senators, who are rather indifferent about the treaty may get rid of any responsibility by voting in favor of its submission to the natives. There is some danger from this source. But on the whole, there has been little change in the situation since advices by previous mails.

The remarks of Representative Loebenstein on his constitutional amendment have not appeared in the Advertiser, for the reason, that although stenographic notes of them were taken under Mr. Loebenstein's direction, no copy of them was furnished to this paper.

C. & A. Line In Trouble.

Through misunderstanding with an opposition interest, the C. & A. Steamship Company, the house flag of which is often seen in this port, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Just what effect the transaction will have on the operation of the line is not clear at present. Mr. Huddart, who is the head front of the enterprise is straining every nerve to hold his own. He is fighting against tremendous odds, but being a man of resources, will in all likelihood pull through somehow. The line was thrown into the hands of a receiver while Mr. Huddart was on the ocean, between Liverpool and New York.

A RICE SHOWER

Wedding and Reception at the A. F. Cooke Home.

Union for Life of Rev. John M. Lewis and Miss Mary Allen—Two Couples Under the Bell.

There were showers of rice at the King street home of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cooke last evening. The occasion was a very pretty wedding and a double reception. The parlors of the house were lavishly decorated for the occasion with blossoms, vines and ferns. In all the rooms there were bouquets and the lanai was a floral bower. The illumination was very brilliant for a residence. The guests numbered about 200.

The event of last evening at the Cooke home was the wedding of Rev. J. M. Lewis and Miss Mary Allen. Rev. Mr. Lewis is very well known here. The bride, who arrived by the steamer a few days ago, was in the islands from California a year ago. The clergyman for the occasion was Rev. J. M. Lydgate, for whom Rev. J. M. Lewis performed a similar office but a few weeks ago. Rev. Mr. Lydgate and bride have just completed a trip and will today return to Kauai, where Mr. Lydgate is in the service of the church, with headquarters at Lihue.

The marriage ceremony was performed in the mauka parlor, beneath a bell of white carnations, above which there was a netting entwined with vines and flowers. The costume of the bride was white. Miss Grace Cooke was bridesmaid and Clarence H. Cooke was "best man." The ceremony was at 7:30 in the presence of a few intimate friends.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will leave next week for Maui, where a home at Wailuku has been prepared. Rev. Mr. Lewis has charge of mission work on the islands and besides visiting regularly the native churches, attends to a vast amount of detail in furtherance of the interests of the church. He came to the islands to handle the Palama chapel and was very successful there. He found a new church without a sign of a congregation and built up a large and devoted following. The congregation there greatly misses the man who labored so hard and earnestly in the early days of the chapel.

As the reception was drawing to a close last evening, Clarence H. Cooke, John Waterhouse and one or two other conspirators, showered rice all around the neighborhood of the marriage bell.

They Keep At It.

Mr. Dillingham now speaks of May 1st as about the date the locomotive whistles of his railway will awaken the echoes at Wailuku. The delays in grading have all been explained several times. The weather lately has been very much against the contractors making cuts and attending to fills. However, work has gone on regardless of floods from above. Every effort has been made in the direction of speedy preparation for the rails. Track is now laid to within about a mile of Kaena Point.

Facts About Health

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How

Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such

A Record of Cures

as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail.

"I had pimples on my face and a large boil on one hand. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using three bottles I was cured." J. W. JOHNSON, 3 South Broderick St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 20c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

BILL FOR CABLE

Senator Brown Announces Intention of Introducing One.

IDENTICAL WITH SCRYMSER BILL

Salaries of Ministers Raised to \$5,000 a Year—House Has Interesting Discussion.

SENATE.

Twenty-sixth Day, March 21.

Senator Rice's petition from 109 voters of Lihue, Kauai, for a hospital was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Bill 19 was reported for distribution. The bill relating to corner's inquests was recommended for passage.

The Finance Committee recommended the increase in the salaries of the Cabinet Ministers to \$5,000 a year. This item was placed in the appropriation bill.

Senator Waterhouse gave notice of his intention to introduce an audit act.

House bills relating to the law of evidence, the publication of reports of the Supreme Court, stenographers and clerks in various Courts passed the second reading and were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The third reading of House bill 1 was deferred until called up by the Attorney-General.

Senate appropriation bill 5 for salaries was then taken up. Several changes were made in the salaries of Court officers on the other islands to make them proportionate to the increase in Court business.

The School Department plans were again discussed on the motion from Senator Hocking to strike out the items for salaries and expenses of deputy inspectors. The Minister of Public Instruction explained the plans of the Department and the items passed. A motion to reduce the salary of the Inspector-General was lost. The salary was then fixed at \$6,000 for the period and traveling expenses \$500. The salary of the Registrar of Conveyances was raised to \$5,400 for the period. The pay roll of assistants at the hospital for the insane was increased to \$23,644, an item of \$3,600 was added to pay running expenses of a hospital at Lihue, Kauai, which the citizens propose to erect. The act as amended was then referred to the Enrollment Committee.

Under suspension of the rules, Senator Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for telegraphic communication between the United States and Hawaii and Japan. The Senator explained that no subsidy was called for in this bill. The bill is identical with the Scrymser bill as recommended to the United States Congress by the Committee on Commerce.

Under suspension of the rules, Minister Cooper introduced his act, regulating the election of Senators. The act provides that at the end of the present period there shall be elected in the second district, one Senator for two years, one for four years and one for six years; in the third district, two Senators for two years, two for four years and two for six years; in the first district, two Senators for two years, one for four years and one for six years; in the fourth district, one Senator for four years and one for six years. Provision is made for the continuance of the election of a portion of the list from each district for short terms until each shall have been elected for six years with terms expiring at various times. The bill was sent to the Printing Committee.

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the bill to exempt from taxation the property of the Sailors' Home Society and the Y. M. C. A. One reason for refusing to recommend the bill was the committee stated, that it would be establishing a dangerous precedent. The principal reason was that the committee did not believe in the principle that one part or portion of the different persons or association of persons, or any association of persons that may have incorporated themselves and form a part of the body politic, should for any reason either secular or religious or on account of belonging to any particular class or body of men, be relieved from contributing towards the Government that affords them protection and under which they live or exist, their pro rata by way of taxes for such benefits.

The Senate bill creating a park at Aala was read by title and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

House bill 27, to provide for fire inquests, bill 24 to encourage the cultivation of coffee and ramie, bill 43, relating to internal police passed the first reading. The bill amending the section of the Constitution providing that each law shall embrace but one subject passed first reading. This is the bill passed at previous sessions but failed to be passed.

At 11:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following petitions were presented and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements:

Achi—\$700 for improvements on the school house at Honomakou, Kohala. Achi—\$5,000 for repairs on the Kohala road to Waimea.

Kaao—\$5,000 for water works at Waimea.

In answer to questions propounded by Rep Gear and relating to the treatment of leprosy, Attorney-General Smith, as president of the Board of Health, replied as follows:

"It is true as reported by Dr. Alvarez, Superintendent of Kalihii hospital to the Board of Health (p. 92, Report of Board of Health for the biennial

period ending December 31st, 1897) that two cases of leprosy have been cured. "It is also true that only three months' treatment was necessary to produce the cure.

"The good results observed were during the first month of treatment. During the last two months, there was no further improvement. This is the reason why the same treatment was not continued in the two cases reported cured and another which showed marked improvement.

"Dr. Alvarez did not report the cases of the two cures to the Berlin Conference because the tissues of the bacillus prodigiosus did not prove to be a specific remedy for leprosy.

"The two cures reported are not the only cases on record where leprosy has been cured. These would fill many volumes. Some cases are recorded in the Scriptures. Vide 2 Kings 5:14. St. Luke 17:14 and 5:13. St. Matthew 8:3. The writings of Albucassis, a learned Arabian physician of the 11th century, abound with reports of cases cured. Numerous cases have been reported as cured during the last 50 years. Among the recent ones the following may be enumerated: Surgeon Trionnell reports to the Madras Government that in 64 cases, two were cured and great benefit was experienced by the others. Another medical officer reports to the Government of Bombay that he was able to discharge a patient cured. Dr. Abraham reported to the Epidemiological Society a case that was considered cured. Dr. Fox reported to the New York Medical Society a case that had 'perfectly recovered.' Drs. Unna of Hamburg and Goldschmidt of Paris have reported cases cured at the Leprosy Conference. Drs. Foranara, Olaya, Laverde, Carrasquilla and other reported cases cured.

"With the boy who 'showed marked improvement' treatment was continued two months after the patient ceased to improve.

"The two persons above referred to were sent to Molokai, November 20th, 1895. They were examined by the Board of Examiners.

"Not to my knowledge are persons sent to Molokai who are not lepers and who were not lepers when sent there." Minister Damon announced his intention to introduce an act authorizing the consolidation of the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii.

Rep. Achi announced his intention to introduce an act appointing a public administrator.

Rep. Achi propounded the following questions to the Attorney-General:

1. "How about the telephone posts and other posts that are standing near the tracks of the Tramways Company. Have any accidents resulted from this too close proximity of these poles to the tracks?"

2. "If accidents have happened, has there been any attempt to remove the posts to some safe position?"

3. "If there is no law dealing with such things, do you intend to introduce an act that will cover the ground?"

Rep. Kahaleliu introduced a resolution to the effect that \$5,000 be appropriated for the laying of water pipes in Wailuku.

The proposed amendment to Article 57 of the Constitution, dealing with an increase of the members of the House of Representatives, was brought up in first reading. Rep. Gear was the first speaker on the matter. Before doing this he introduced an amendment to the amendment to the effect that five instead of four be the number of Representatives from both the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Mr. Gear was in favor of an increase in the House but instead of 21 was in favor of 23. This he had arrived at by a careful study of statistics. The people should be represented as nearly as possible in proportion to the people of the various districts from which they are elected. The proper proportion is as follows: Kauai, 3; Maui, 4; Hawaii, 6; Oahu, 10. The work should proceed in the line of things as they are. The prospects of annexation to the United States must not interfere. It would be the best for the country and the Government should the amendment be carried at this time. The increase of Representatives would mean only \$3,200 in two years. This would not be much of a burden. Besides that the people would be better represented.

Rep. Gear spoke in favor of the amendment. The present condition of affairs cannot last forever. The mass of the people were not represented.

Rep. Robertson spoke against the amendment, in part, as follows: "I am one who believes that the time is not opportune for making the amendment proposed. In the consideration of any amendment, we have to consider what things will be in the future. In considering this amendment there are three contingencies to be dealt with, as follows:

First—The accomplishment of annexation.

Second—The total loss of annexation prospects.

Third—The deferring of annexation prospects with hope of future success. In case of the first taking place, there will be no need of such an amendment as proposed for then a total change will necessarily result. In case of the total loss of annexation prospects with indications of indefinite postponement, radical changes will necessarily result. A Government and Constitution with annexation as its corner-stone will then be improper and will be done away with. Consequently changes far more radical and deeper well have to be made in the fundamental law of the land. The whole Constitution will have to be remodelled. If such is the future of Hawaii, there will be no need of amendment.

In case annexation prospects are simply deferred with promise of early success, there will be no need of amendment for then we will have to struggle along under the same conditions, as those that have existed since the beginning of this Government. We will have to get along as best as possible. The annexation party is well represented in the House. In citing his figures, Rep. Gear was evidently thinking of America and England. However, there are many anomalies here that would not be tolerated in either of the countries mentioned."

Rep. Kaal spoke in favor of the

REV. S. S. PALMER, D. D.



HE WILL NOT COME.

People in Honolulu who know the Rev. S. S. Palmer of Oakland, Cal., will recognize here a very good copy of a photograph of the young and able divine who has felt constrained to refuse a \$4,500 call from the Central Union Church of this city. Rev. Mr. Palmer expresses the deepest regret over the fact that he feels it his duty to decline the offer of the Honolulu pulpit. He was here last Summer and liked the place and the people immensely. He made many friends and a few months ago would gladly have accepted the

amendment. The speaker started with Kamehameha I with his 24 councillors, stating that he considered a House of Representatives of only 15 members a step backwards from that time. The history of the country was briefly summed up and, upon arriving at the establishment of this Government, Rep. Kaal spoke quite at length. He referred to the saying of Solomon: "In the multitude of councillors there is wisdom."

Rep. Kahaleliu spoke in favor of the amendment. The 12 o'clock whistles blew and the House then took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rep. Kahaleliu continued his speech, saying that the House should not seek to throw out the amendment on first reading. The members should do as the Senate does and give the different measures due consideration.

Rep. McCandless stated it as his opinion that the members were wasting their time. The amendment could not pass. Other matters should be attended to. The people were not in favor of amending the Constitution.

Rep. Pogue said that before there is any change, proof must be furnished that a change is needed. None of the arguments so far had given the least proof. There had been no calls from any district for the change proposed. The people of the Third District did not want it. He knew that for a fact.

Rep. Loebenstein said that occasion had arisen when changes in the Constitution had been found necessary. He then spoke of imperfections in the Constitution.

Rep. Atkinson said: "It is unwise to make any changes in the Constitution just now."

Rep. Kaao was of the opinion that there should be at least another member on Kauai. It was a well known fact that whenever he was on side of a question, Mr. Isenberg, his colleague, was on the other.

The vote of indefinitely postpone stood 7 on each side. The Speaker expressed it as his opinion that the matter was a most important one and should be carefully considered. He would therefore vote no.

Rep. Gear's amendment carried by a very narrow majority.

The vote to pass in first reading resulted in another tie. The Speaker voted for passage.

Rep. Atkinson's request that further consideration of his bill on libel and slander be postponed until a week from Wednesday, was granted.

House adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

POWDER USED.

Attempt at Heavy Explosion at Portuguese Consulate.

There was something in the way of an attempt at dynamiting made upon the home of the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, Senhor Canavarro about three weeks ago. All official and others who might be supposed to know something of the matter refuse absolutely and positively to talk about it. It is learned, however, that there was an explosion at the place and that a police investigation is being made. The authorities have theories, but what they think of the affair can only be surmised. It is stated that giant powder with a long fuse was found intact and that the sound and tremor were caused by an explosion of perhaps black powder, as there were no serious results. The officials are working hard, but in all the time that has elapsed, since the explosion, have been unable to find facts sufficient to warrant an arrest. It is highly improbable that there could be a conspiracy of any extent against the Consul or his establishment. He has always given entire satisfaction to the large majority of his clients here.

The three or four members of the po-

lice force who knew of the attempt to wreck the residence of Consul General Canavarro with explosives some three weeks ago, were very much surprised to read in this paper an account of the affair. It had been and still is the intention to keep what few facts are at hand from the public. The authorities say they have a couple of slight clues, but without all statements of theories. There does not seem to exist any reliable information on which to base a conjecture that might lead to the apprehension of the plotters. Senhor Canavarro is extremely reticent. He expresses no opinion whatever. A prominent member of the Portuguese colony makes the guess that some excitable men of that nation were in the work, having an imagined grievance growing out of dissatisfaction over labor grievances.

Funeral Held.

The funeral of the late Theo. C. Porter was held from the Masonic Temple at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The service was conducted by officers of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21. There was a very large procession. It was headed by a platoon of police under command of Captain Parker. Next came the Government band. The line of carriages was a long one. The pall bearers were: N. E. Gedde, J. M. Monsarrat, Col. W. F. Allen, Col. J. H. Soper, M. E. Grosman, Col. W. H. Cornwell, J. Phillips and W. M. Graham. Friends of the dead man sent many flowers to be placed upon the casket and over the grave. The services at the cemetery were also by the Masons.

Wants a Review.

Capt. John Good, Jr., who was dishonorably discharged from the Hawaiian military service after the court martial, growing out of the celebrated "sight case," wants the matter reopened. He has applied by his attorneys for a court of inquiry. The petition has been placed with President Dole. It is claimed on the part of Captain Good that he is in possession of newly discovered evidence that will enable him to exonerate himself.

Owns a Palace.

H. C. Brown and wife of Denver, Colo., are here for a visit. Mr. Brown is the owner of the "Brown Palace," a grand hotel that has contributed not a little to the fame of Denver. The hotel is pretty nearly a palace in fact. It has onyx wainscoting, all kinds of up to date features, including summer garden and promenades. Mr. Brown was one of the bold operators who had faith in the future of Denver and his judgment has been fully sustained.

Amendment Discussion.

There promises to be a lively and interesting session for the open meeting of the American League this evening. The subject of a reapportionment amendment to the Constitution will be presented by Mr. Achi. He will be followed by Mr. Robertson, who is opposed to the change. Next will come Mr. Gear in the affirmative and Mr. Pogue will close the formal debate for the negative. After this discussion other speakers will be heard on other subjects. All are invited to the meeting.

SUPREME COURT

Cases Heard On First Day of the March Term.

HABEAS CORPUS MATTER

Viercke is Discharged—Fault in the Mittimus—Several Arguments. Chief Justice Presides.

In re application of Johann Viercke for a writ of habeas corpus. Humphreys and Gear for petitioner. Attorney General for the Marshal, respondent. Argued. Court renders an oral decision granting the petition for writ of habeas corpus and orders the prisoner discharged.

E. C. Macfarlane vs. Republic of Hawaii. Question of liability for revenue stamps. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff. Attorney General for defendant. Argued and submitted.

J. S. Canario et al. vs. J. G. Serrao et al. Plaintiffs' motion for rehearing. Little for the motion. Hitchcock, Wise, Wilder and Wakefield, contra. To be heard on Saturday.

J. Spooner vs. Julia S. Rice et al. Writ of error. Humphreys for plaintiff in error. Kinney & Ballou for defendants in error. To be heard later. Wailuku Sugar Co. vs. Solomon Hale. Water controversy in Wailuku, Maui. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff. Robertson for defendant appellant.

In re estate H. Reimenschneider. Request to pay administrator money deposited in Court. W. O. Smith, administrator. To be heard Thursday, April 7.

Republic Hawaii vs. Kamalo. To be heard Thursday.

J. H. Raymond vs. Paia plantation. To be heard later.

F. F. Porter vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Co. Argued and submitted.

J. D. Paris vs. Keoloha. To be heard later.

The foregoing is the calendar and the report of the proceedings for the first day of the Supreme Court, March term, beginning Monday, the 21st inst.

Chief Justice Judd presided and with him sat Associates Justices Frear and Whiting. For the opening there were present a number of litigants and quite a representation of the bar.

There was more interest in the first case on the list than in any other. Viercke was a plantation laborer on Kauai. He was convicted before a native magistrate on Kauai of using threatening language to a luna or foreman. The man was unable to furnish bond and was sent, in December last, to Oahu prison for one year. His discharge was ordered for the reason that the committing magistrate made a serious error in the mittimus. This was the only point passed upon by the Court. There has been quite a little talk about this case and there is the promise by some attorneys and newspaper people that it will be brought before the Courts on its merits and made interesting.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar; 96 deg., 4-3-8 cents.

A son was born to the wife of W. Y. Afong on March 17.

Mr. J. O. Carter, Sr., is expected back in Honolulu by the steamer of the 30th inst.

The Board of Health advertise for tenders for beef cattle for the Leprosy Settlement.

On Friday Jos. Marsden shipped 450 tons to C. C. Kennedy at Waikae, Hilo, Hawaii.

The two Maui murderers, both Japanese, will be hanged at Oahu prison on Friday next.

Owing to necessary repairs, the O. & O. S. S. Coptic, she will not call here until June 19th.

On the 23d inst., next Wednesday, February accounts against the Government will be settled.

Purser Brickwedel, of the Pacific mail line, whose serious illness was lately mentioned, died at San Francisco.

The Government Hawaiian flag was at half-mast all of Friday out of respect to the memory of the late T. C. Porter.

Dr. Eli Corwin, who was pastor of "Fort street church" forty years ago, is dying in Chicago of paralytic strokes.

The weather sharps say that as the sun "crosses the line" this day, March 21, a radical change of weather may be expected.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., give notice that Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental steamships will call at this port to and from the Orient.

A petition requesting that an act for a charter for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., be passed by the Legislature, is in circulation.

A guardian's sale of a beach lot at Waialae will be held at Morgan's salesrooms on April 14th next. See particulars in advertisement.

The Doric has a shipment of 12 cars of alcohol for the Japanese Govern-

ment. The alcohol is to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

The physicians of the city report an increase of sickness during the recent rainy weather. This is most noticeable in the lower levels of the city. Malaria is very prevalent.

The President and Mrs. Dole received as usual Friday afternoon and as usual yesterday afternoon and as usual there was a large number of friends who called upon them.

Reports telling of the proposed opening of a new plantation near Waimea, Kauai, are contradicted by those in control of the lands that would be used in such an enterprise.

W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., agents, give notice that until further notice the S. S. Zealandia will leave this port for San Francisco at 12 o'clock noon instead of 4 p. m. as heretofore.

Congressman Tawney, who was here last summer during the visit of Senator Morgan, is to reply in the House at Washington, to the attack of Johnson (Rep.) of Indiana, on the annexation treaty.

A Hawaii citizen, looking for one of the big Island's Representatives, met a man on Fort street, Saturday afternoon and addressed him in this wise: "Is this Mr. L—of Hilo?—and if not, why not?"

On Saturday night a grand welcome home luau was given at the home of Wm. Auld, one of the returned anti-annexation delegates, in Kalihii. An old time hula was one of the features of the occasion.

By the steamer Mauna Loa on next Friday, Jos. Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture and Prof. Koebele, Government entomologist, will leave Honolulu for a visit to the coffee plantations of Kona, Hawaii.

T. B. Ballentyne, brother of the manager for the Gazette Company, Ltd., has arrived from Sherbrooke, Quebec, and will remain in Honolulu for some time for the climate. The visitor was a passenger by the Aorangi.

A petition for commutation of the sentences of the two Japanese condemned to suffer the death penalty on Friday has been denied by the Executive Council. President Dole and the Ministers reviewed all the evidence very carefully.

The Pythian Tribune for February has a fine half-tone portrait of John A. Hassinger of this city in connection with the mention that he is a veteran of the Order, having become Chancellor Commander of Oahu Lodge No. 1, nearly 27 years ago.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Correspondence from Paris says: An island, it is announced here, has suddenly appeared on the northwest coast of Borneo, opposite the town of Labuan. Its appearance is believed to be due to the earthquake which occurred in September in British Borneo. The island is composed of clay and rock. It measures 200 yards in length by 50 in width and it has gone on increasing since its first emergence.

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For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes.

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**RUBBER
STAMPS**

BAD MR. KUM WUN

Convict's Term Expires But the Man Is Held.

HE THREATENS TO KILL

Most Notorious Chinese Criminal. Was a Desperate Burglar—Jail Breaker—Attempted Suicide.

The most notorious Chinese criminal of these islands has just finished a term in Oahu prison. The man is not at large, however. Kum Wun is in the city prison and if it is possible to keep the desperate fellow under restraint he will be held indefinitely. As to Kum Wun the authorities can be at ease only with him behind the bars or beyond the seas.

Kum Wun is a regular novel convict. His specialty is house breaking. No chap more skillful or wicked has ever worked at the trade in any country. It was Kum Wun who some years ago cut J. F. Brown's hand with a knife and then took a shot at the commissioner of public lands. This Chinaman has raided no less than a score of stores and residences and on every occasion he was more than willing to do murder rather than submit to arrest. Twice after getting into the toils of the police he escaped and once was at large for eighteen months.

Wm. Larsen, now in the express business, was chief of detectives when Kum Wun was holding the attention of the police department. It was Larsen, with the aid of two Chinese officers, who landed Kum Wun "on the reef" for the long sentence that has just been completed. The desperado was taken in a stable in Waikiki. He was literally caught napping. At one hand he had a knife and at the other a heavy pistol, but was not given time to get either into action. Kum Wun was somewhat handicapped by the manner in which he had dressed himself for the night as a protection against mosquitoes. Larsen pounced on him and held like grim death. This was the ending of a chase of a year and a half. During that time Kum Wun had been in and about Honolulu, though it was reported a number of times that he had left the country and gone back to China. Kum Wun was not an idle fugitive by any means, though an elusive one. He had committed a number of burglaries during the eighteen months. He had told his relatives that he would not be taken alive. The officers on the trail of Kum Wun knew that he meant this.

Kum Wun has a bad heart and some day this impaired organ will wreck the remainder of his physical machinery. A wicked thought has kept this fellow alive and expression of that thought has caused his detention at the station house. He intends to kill the two Chinese who were on the staff of Larsen during the long chase. One of these men is Sin Lee, a farmer in Manoa. The other is an elderly man living in Chinatown. Kum Wun says he does not hold hatred against him. He does complain that Larsen "jumped on him" rather than fight, but forgives that. Against his countrymen who assisted the detective he is implacable and Jailer Low, Marshal Brown and others who know Kum Wun are satisfied that the lives of the Chinese mentioned would be worth very little with Kum Wun at large.

About two years ago, Mr. Low, upon the suggestion of Kum Wun, strongly recommended that the man be pardoned on condition that he leave the country never to return. There were other claims for clemency ahead of the Chinaman's and he was rather forgotten till about six months ago. Mr. Low then renewed the proposal which Kum Wun had initiated. The Chinaman had just recovered from an illness. He was feeling pretty well, said that he thought his heart would keep going long enough to allow him to finish his time and while at liberty attend to See Lin and the other Pake who had helped him. Mr. Low says that nothing but the thought of getting revenge has kept Kum Wun alive. There is no extra flesh on the Chinaman and when he is stripped to the waist the irregular action of his heart can be seen. He is liable to die at any time and knows it, but is buoyed up with the hope that he can last till he gets at his enemies. Jailer Low and Marshal Brown are weighing the testimony Kum Wun and will present to the Court charges that may bring about further imprisonment of the man.

In the Punchbowl stone working pit known as the Hackfeld Quarry, Kum Wun tried to kill himself three years ago. He stole a knife from the cook's outfit and cut a long and deep gash into his abdomen. Mr. Low carried him to the Queen's Hospital in a brake and there the wound was dressed. Kum Wun was very much depressed in spirit about this time and had to be handcuffed and watched for weeks to prevent him tearing his wound. The murderous criminal has been a very faithful worker in the prison gang. He is of slight build and small strength, but every day broke as much stone as any other man in the gang. Some of the big, healthy fellows could do as much in an hour as Kum Wun could do in three, but he has worked steadily from early in the morning till the day was called and his total was equal to any.

Since he recovered from his self-inflicted injury he has been ill several times, but has always been anxious to get out with his gang again. His conversation beyond threatening to murder Sin Lee and the other man has amounted to very little.

RUGBY.

Hard Practice at a Pickup Game. 35 Men On Hand.

The Rugby football boys had excellent practice on the Makiki football grounds Saturday afternoon, when 35 turned out for practice. Two sides were chosen, and an exciting practice game was the result. Unfortunately, only one half was played, rain preventing the remainder. All those who have not played the regular game, showed up in excellent form. Most noticeable among these were the following: Prince David Kawananakoa, Prince Cupid Kalaniana'ole, Louis Singer, Sam Johnson, H. W. M. Mist, D. Sloggett, David Unauna, W. Prestidge, Sam Woods and Donald Ross.

The two 15s for the charity Rugby match on April 2d, will be captained by Messrs. A. St. M. Mackintosh and D. Shanks, respectively. There will be no practice again until tomorrow afternoon, usual time. This will take place on the parade grounds in front of the Drill Shed.

For the benefit of all the following summary of the rules is given:

The Rugby game of football is played by 15 men on each side. The field-of-play shall not exceed 110 yards in length, nor 75 yards in breadth and shall be as near these dimensions as practicable. The lines defining the boundary of the field-of-play shall be suitably marked, and shall be called goal-lines at the ends and touch-lines at the sides. On each goal-line and equidistant from the touch-lines shall be two upright posts, called goal posts, exceeding 11 feet in height and placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, and joined by a cross bar 10 feet from the ground; and the object of the game shall be to kick the ball over the cross-bar and between the posts. The game shall be played by an oval ball.

In Goal.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field-of-play and between the touch-lines, produced to the dead-ball lines, are called In-Goal. The goal lines are In-Goal.

Touch.—Those portions of the ground immediately at the sides of the field-of-play and between the goal-lines, if produced are called Touch.

A Try is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' In-Goal.

A Touch-Down is when a player touches down as above in his own In-Goal. A goal is obtained by kicking the ball from the field-of-play, except from a punt, from a kick-off, or from a drop-out, direct (i. e. without touching the ground or any player on either side) over the opponents' cross-bar.

A player shall not propel the ball forward with his hands.

A fair catch is a catch made direct from a kick, or a forward pass by one of the opposite side; the catcher must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

A scrumage, which can only take place in the field-of-play, is when the ball is put down between the players who have closed around on their respective sides.

Off-Side.—A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrumage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' In-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

An off-side player is placed on side; (a)—When an opponent has run 5 yards with the ball.

(b)—When the ball has been kicked or has touched an opponent.

(c)—When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.

(d)—When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

Free Kicks.—All free kicks may be place-kicks, drop-kicks or punts, but must be made in the direction of the opponents' goal.

Penalty-Kicks.—Free kicks by way of penalties shall be awarded if any player intentionally handles the ball or falls down in the scrumage or kicks the ball out of a scrumage; if he does not immediately put it down when held; if he illegally tackles, charges or obstructs a player who has not got the ball.

Scoring.—The following shall be the mode of scoring: A Try equals 3 points; a Penalty Goal equals 3 points; A Goal from a Try equals 5 points; any other goal equals 4 points.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefore, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A bust of Charles Stewart Parnell has just been added to the National Portrait Gallery, London. It is the work of Miss Mary Grant, and was hung in the great British gallery of celebrities on the sixth anniversary of the death of the great Irish leader.

NOT YET DECIDED

Portuguese Government Considering Petition.

Factors Creating Desire of Hawaiian Colony to Emigrate to Timor.

The Portuguese in Hawaii are already feeling the competition of the Japanese in branches of work in which they are engaged in the Islands. This is one of the causes which induced them to become enthusiastic over the idea of emigrating to Timor, when negotiations were opened with the Portuguese governor of that colony.

The governor shows a great enthusiasm in the matter and has had some correspondence relative to inducing Portuguese in the Islands to become a part of his colony. The Portuguese here asked for detailed information, which they now await with great anxiety. They also applied to the home Government, through their Consul General, to ascertain if aid could be given them for transportation.

The Consul General, at their request, met several of those prominently interested in the movement on Sunday, and communicated to them all that had been done in the matter. According to official dispatches no definite action has yet been taken. The Consul showed them that the Government at Portugal had been fully informed of their desires. He also showed them the answer he had received from his Government stating that they had taken the matter into earnest consideration, officially, and while desirous of aiding the Portuguese here, the Government awaited more detailed information before deciding exactly what to do.

The Consul General was asked by the Advertiser why the Portuguese in Hawaii desired to leave the Islands for Timor. He said that, although he considered from a general point of view, and with a full knowledge of their condition, that the majority of the Portuguese were better off here than the same corresponding class was in their own country, at the end of the 18 years, during which the Portuguese had been tried as laborers in Hawaii, the weaker element among them had shown itself. This element is made up principally of day laborers. They depend almost, if not quite, entirely upon their daily earnings for sustenance, and they are the ones who naturally show a disposition to try a new country. At present there is a scarcity of work in town for the Portuguese. Their benevolent society is helping them by giving them passages to the other Islands, where there is work, and in various other ways.

The Consul said further that he had been consulted by the proper local authorities, with whom he had consulted on the subject of the scarcity of work for the Portuguese, that 60 per cent. of the laborers employed on the public works in Honolulu are Portuguese and that native Hawaiians who are applying for aid are in need of work. This is but the natural consequence when many day laborers settle in the towns where there is a limited supply of work.

Another element in the present condition is the uncertainty of finding work on the plantations, where the large number of Japanese give the planters the liberty of choice of labor. The Portuguese with large families not only do not receive very encouraging pay, but are also not as much desired as laborers by the planters, because of their large families.

The Consul said that he was surprised to see at the meeting among those who showed a disposition to emigrate to Timor a very good class of Portuguese who have certainly prospered here. Some of them showed in the matter a pleasing sentiment of patriotism. Others had a desire to see new lands and visit new countries, and all exhibited a realization of the presence of so many Japanese laborers in this country who compete directly with them.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DYSENTERY; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See Times, July 15, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.
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Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
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Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.
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Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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Corrugated Roofing

Comes in very handy these stormy, rainy days, and now that the "Western Monarch" is in we can supply you with all sizes—from 6 to 10-foot, both 24 and 30 inches wide.

By this vessel we also have a large lot of Roofing Screws and Washers, and Galv'd. Ridging, Anvils, Bath Brick, Shot, Pig and Sheet Lead, White Lead, and many other items which are not very ornamental, but are very useful.

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Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000
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Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,650,000

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000
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Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds - - - - - 2,690,500 12 0
3—Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 412,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,577,028 17 9
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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.
General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

